

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.

January 20.

SENATE.—Mr. Harlan obtained the floor when the further consideration of the Kansas question was postponed until Monday next.

Mr. Tilden, of Georgia, introduced a bill to increase the efficiency of the army and marine corps, by retiring the disabled soldiers.

He also gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to change and regulate the mode of appointing cadets to the Military Academy at West Point, and to modify the laws relative to that establishment.

Mr. Davis, of Iowa, introduced a bill to amend the act relating to the Nebraska Legislative assembly.

The House went into Committee on the Whole on the President's annual message.

A number of bills were introduced, including one by Mr. Scott, of California, providing for the better security of passengers on the coasting trade.

Mr. Kibben, of California, introduced a bill granting alternate sections of land in California in aid of railroads in that State.

Mr. Greenwood believed such a road would be constitutional and proper.

Mr. Basset, of N. Y., offered a substitute proposing to refer the subject to a committee of fifteen.

Mr. Letcher said that there seemed to be a desire to nurse the handling, he preferred it should go to the Committee on Roads and Canals, the Chairman having nothing else to nurse under the House gave him this. (Laughter.)

Mr. Letcher observed that so far as he was concerned, he was opposed to the Pacific Railroad, whether recommended by the President or any body else.

Mr. Harris, of Ill., said he had objections to the source, meaning Bennett, of N. Y., whence came this proposition to divide the Union into parts.

Mr. Washburne, of Ill., was for the Pacific Railroad, earnestly, sincerely, in good faith. He did not care from what side the proposition came, nor to whom the credit would be attributed.

Mr. Harris. Will you vote for the Southern route.

Mr. Washburne. That depends on circumstances. But as far as I am concerned, I voted for a wagon route to the Pacific, but instead of the route being left to contractors, it was selected by the administration.

Mr. Phelps earnestly appealed to the gentleman to leave off talking and vote.

Mr. Florence advocated referring the subject to the Committee on Roads and Canals, because the Chairman did not believe in the constitutional power to construct Railroads.

Mr. Seward thought the subject ought to be referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals, because the Chairman did not believe in the constitutional power to construct Railroads.

Mr. Davis, of Maryland, for Mr. Wilson's information, said the power to construct the road was in the President, under several clauses, and Jefferson, Madison and John Quincy Adams, as signing bills for national improvements.

Mr. Letcher said that subject should be considered only as to its practicality but as to its constitutionality, The Constitution granted no power to build Railroads.

The Committee of the Whole, after rejecting all pending resolutions, adopted one, that so much of the President's message as relates to the Pacific Railroad be referred to a select Committee of fifteen, with power to report by bill or otherwise. Adjourned.

January 21.

HOUSE.—Mr. John C. Calhoun, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to refund the duties on certain goods destroyed by fire in the city of New York, on the 18th of July, 1845; also a bill providing for the general introduction of a number of new signals.

Mr. Calhoun said that this bill was of more importance to commerce, to the reputation of the country, and for humanity, than any which could be presented, and should be passed in preference to all others.

Mr. Calhoun, from the Naval Committee, reported back to the Senate resolutions extending till 15th of April, the time during which officers serving by the rotation could be re-elected.

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Without coming to any conclusion the Committee soon rose.

Mr. Davis, of Maryland, introduced a bill for the improvement of Patuxent River and to render Port Baltimore accessible to war and steam frigates.

The House went into Committee on the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Billingshurst argued against the practicality of the Southern Railroad route.

Mr. Warren asked him whether he would vote for the Southern route, if the Committee should report it the nearest, cheapest, and most practicable.

Mr. Billingshurst emphatically said he would not, while the talk of a Southern confederacy was so rife. He wanted to know whether the South was to remain or not in the Union.

Mr. Warren replied: No such thing in this country was talked of as Southern confederacy. He was a national man, and so was Southern man.

Mr. Billingshurst said he did not hold Mr. Warren responsible for the disunion sentiment when the gentleman favors a Southern confederacy. He must believe it, for a Southern confederacy must be a real empire or something like it.

Committee rose.

The Speaker appointed Mr. Purvance on the special committee to investigate the case of the late Senator, Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio.

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State purposes, they shall be published in two papers of the county, provided so many are republished therein, and the price thereof shall be left by the Legislature to that freedom other mechanics and artists enjoy, to be governed by their customary charges.

Resolved, That the Legislature has, in our opinion, no constitutional power to decide what laws shall be made public through the press; but that the people have a right to a full and perfect knowledge of all general laws enacted by the Legislature, and of those special laws applicable to each county.

Resolved, That at the next annual meeting of the Association, an equitable scale of prices for Legal, State or County advertisements be presented, in lieu of the unequal and the unremunerative now prevailing.

Resolved, That a Central Executive and Business Committee of five members, by appointed by nomination, whose duty it shall be to give all necessary information to the conductors of the press of the Association, of their rights under existing laws and to endeavor to secure such legislative action as is contemplated in the above resolutions, and may be expedient in future, and otherwise to take such measures for the advantage of brethren of the Association.

Resolved, That all editors who forward their names and the annual contribution to the Treasurer, shall be deemed members of the Association.

Resolved, That we regard the cash system the best, alike for the community, and the publishers, and that we continue to practice it, and recommend its adoption as far as practicable by one third of the press throughout the State.

Resolved, That we regard it the duty of the editors to cultivate more and more that kindly and courteous feeling that should ever exist among gentlemen of the press, and to avoid any and every thing that may excite party spirit, or that may be calculated to bring the press of the State into disrepute.

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Correspondence of the Gazette.

New York, Jan. 23, 1858.

The city is rather quiet, still, in a business point of view. The country trade has not begun to come in yet, except from the far West and South, but the dry-goods drawers lie in wait at all the hotels, watching like hungry cats for any early spring bird of a purchaser.

The worst feature of our wholesale dry-goods trade is the small scale of prices for Legal, State or County advertisements be presented, in lieu of the unequal and the unremunerative now prevailing.

Resolved, That a Central Executive and Business Committee of five members, by appointed by nomination, whose duty it shall be to give all necessary information to the conductors of the press of the Association, of their rights under existing laws and to endeavor to secure such legislative action as is contemplated in the above resolutions, and may be expedient in future, and otherwise to take such measures for the advantage of brethren of the Association.

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The Gazette.

A. THOMSON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Delaware, January 29, 1858.

SENATOR WADE ON THE OHIO KANSAS RESOLUTIONS.—On Wednesday Mr. Pugh presented in the Senate the hybrid resolutions concocted by a caucus of the Democratic members of our Legislature, and forced through that body by means of the previous question, which cuts off debate and amendments and brings the body to a direct vote.

Mr. Wade denounced them as "disreputable in character," and in further referring to this ridiculous attempt to endorse both Buchanan and Douglas, said:

The reason why he stigmatized the resolutions as disreputable, was, they did not speak out with that manly independence with which the legislature of a sovereign State should always speak upon any question of sufficient importance for expressing any opinion at all. These resolutions endorse the President, and pledge themselves to support every jot and tittle of the Administration.

When they intend to conclude by instructing their Senators to go against the only great and daring measure which the Administration has presented, why not come directly to the question at issue, and with that calm dignity which becomes a sovereign State, declare and announce their purposes and their will? Why go crouching like miserable slaves to the Administration, and hypocritically declare that they have the fullest confidence in it, when they mean to end by declaring their opposition to it?

Mr. Wade proposed if it should come to that, to resume the same argument where they left it. The South had not upon their plantations a more craven spirit than that of people that those who passed these resolutions. (Laughter.) Of course there was no necessity for their instructing him how to vote (renewed laughter). If the Executive would persist in this policy he was a tyrant, and deserves the frowns and reprobation of every man.

The resolutions were not the voice of the people of Ohio, and met with no sympathy or acquiescence from the Republican party.

They were crowded down the throats of the Republicans in the Ohio Legislature by a cowardly majority, under the gag rule, because they dare not face the scorn and contempt which would have been heaped upon them if they had been permitted the liberty of speech.

The brave and generous people of Ohio have spoken out boldly, without caring to favor any man, but they have pronounced their verdict.

The resolutions were passed under a statement that haste was indispensable, and yet more than ten days have elapsed, during which time they have slept in some man's breeches pocket. He was willing to go with the Legislature and resist to death, any attempt to force the Lecompton Constitution, or any other, not the will of the people, upon them.

This is the first attempt since the American Revolution to take away the liberties of the people, and it would not be the last.

The resolutions were read and ordered to be laid on the table and printed and Mr. Pugh remarked that when the Lecompton Constitution came up he would give his views on it in English and in French of the resolutions of his colleague.

Mississippi has a representative named DAVIS in the House as well as in the Senate, and it seems the House Davis is quite as fierce a fire-eater as his name-sake of the higher branch. He made a speech on Kansas affairs, filibustering as on Wednesday, a portion of which is thus noticed in the telegraphic reports:

Mr. Davis of Mississippi, said that threats had been made by gentlemen of the North against the South which were held in contempt.

The South expects a conflict at a period not far distant, and come when it might, they would be ready for it. If the North should invade the South, let them do it in open day and not by night.

Whenever a single drop of blood was shed there by coercing them to submit to injustice and wrong, it would be followed by a stream of fire into the North. They would find the arms reaching from the South to the sword in one hand and the Bible in the other, scattering destruction in their path.

The South, bating with patience the insults made them, because they love the Union; but will not much longer submit. He had more respect for the South than for the Union, on the principle that the assassin meets his victim in the open day, while the other robs him while asleep. The only difference which existed was the fact that one is a greater robber than the other.

Mr. Giddings asked whether the gentleman from Mississippi would carry his resolution into the Western Reserve.

Mr. Davis—"That would be the first point on which we would strike, as because that was the residence of the means and most contemptible of the abolitionists in the country."

L. D. CAMPBELL, of the Butler district, is in danger of losing his place in the House. His right to the seat is contested by VALERIANUS, his competitor at the election, and Campbell being engaged in Congress at the time his opponent took testimony, neglected to avail himself of his right to take rebutting evidence, and asks permission to do so now, which a majority of the committee has reported against.

It is said the case of the case for Valandingham, and if the determination to deny Campbell the privilege of taking testimony is adhered to, he may be ousted and his competitor admitted to a seat to which the people of the district never elected him.

It was announced in the Senate a few days ago that the Lecompton Constitution would be submitted to that body during the present week—and it is understood the whole power of the Administration will be brought to bear in the effort to force